examination and wishing to avoid the chance of exciting the new patient, he deferred further examination to the next day. But to the few questions he did ask the responses were of no

BATHED AND PED. Two other incidents of her experience be-tween the time of her examination in the little room and her being put to bed in the other little room are of note as calculated to bring home to her a realization of what she had unhome to her a realization of what she had undertaken in venturing upon a trial of asylum
life. One was the bath, which is one of the
requisites of admission to such a blace, as
to a prison where long terms are served. The
purpose in the case of the asylum is twofold.
Cleanliness is one object, and the other is to
pet the attendant's report of the patient's
physical condition, and whether there are any
marks of bruises or injuries. In Miss Brown's
case there was no report of such marks, and
the excellence of her physical condition was
apparent. She held to her policy of silence
throughout the experience of being bathed.
Her face indicated that she was glad of the
bath, but would have preferred to administer
it herself.

The other incident of her early asylum, ex-

starts of the result. The other incident of her early asylum experience was that of supper time. The call to supper was the first thing said to her in the way of an order. She responded without expostulation by word or look. The dising room is long and bare, and all the food is on the table when the patients are led in. This night the evening meal consisted of tea and bread and butter and stewed fruit. The variations of this meal, which is known as "ten," are found in the last item, for which sometimes pickles are substituted, sometimes cheece, sometimes apple butter, and sometimes snoked fish. The latter comes on Sunday nights. It is an extra.

When Nellie saw the clean white-pine table, without sign of table cloth or napkin, already set with what was avidently all that was to be expected either in the way of food or pottery or plate, she could not keep from her face an expression of dissatisfaction. The heavy, clumsy stone china ware, the awkward spoons, the absence of knives and forks, and the childhood-suggesting use of bowis for everything were some of the distasteful foatures to the dainty girl. And the coarseness of the food, the rigid simplicity of the bill of fare, and the nature of the service also seemed to fail to come up to her ideas.

When seated she complained of the fare, but soon desisted and only opened her mouth for the purpose of eating. She displayed a sufficiently good appetite to suggest that she found the fare preferable to the cold beef and cold potatoes of her first meal at Believue. The toa was soon over, and the attendants, who are instructed to report upon the failure of any patient to eat, or the case of any one to whom an extra or different dietary allowance is necessary, found no occasion for such a report about Nellie, Her complaints and expressions of distaste were not considered to be of any consequence in view of her ability to eat.

PUT TO BED EARLY. e other incident of her early asylum ex-

PUT TO BED EARLY.

consequence in view of her ability to eat.

PUT TO BED EARLY.

The rules require that all the patients must be in bed at 8:30 P. M., and to accomplish that the beginning in the work of putting them to bed its made at 8 o'clock. The interval between tea time and bed time is given up wholly to amusements in the sitting rooms. While on this Monday evening the other patients were as usual bassing this time in playing voing various games, in playing upon or listening to the plano, or in dancing to its tones. Nellie received the attention of the attendants. She sat listlessly in the corner of one of the settees for some minutes after her return from the dining room. The formality of having her finde and hands washed after the meal had been an incident that quite too forcibly reminded her of the loss of her individuality and her position in an institution where the progress of events was independent of her will or wish. This compulsory washing after meals is one of the most rigidly enforced of the regulations of the institutions, and. soming as it did so soon after the obligatory and preparatory bath of a newly admitted patient, had a very great effect in impressing Mellio, who was accustomed to washing herself. As she sat in the sitting room that Monday evening, taking no part in the rather pathetic gayety of the poor souls around her, it was determined by the attendants to put her to bed before the regular time of beginning that work in the ward. The manner in which she had behaved led to the belief that a little more than the usual time would have to be spent in getting her undressed and disposed of in one of the little single-bedded rooms, for she had apparently not been very favorably impressed with the attendants on Hall 6, and their efforts to come to an understanding with her had not met with any degree of success. Before the name, and had asked her a lew other questions. At last she said that she would answer anything else that was asked her only in Spanish. For a time she did so, repeating over and over agai

AN UNHAPPY NIGHT ENDING IN CHLORAL.

The summons to follow the attendant to room 28, down the hall, was responded to in silence by Nellie, who soon found herself in one of the little rooms of which she had already seen the whole from the outside. But from the insile it looked even smaller, more bare, and less cheerful. The kindly half light that same in from the hall velled some of the staring, wearisome effect of the glaring white wall, and the closing of an inside casement of heavy wirework abut out the view of the deep window opening in the thick wall of cold dark tone, and the prison-like bars on its outside. But the iron cot, the uncarpeted floor, and the absence of chairs or other furniture were sufficiently suggestive of the character of the place. And when the attendant had undressed Nelle and put her to bed, she left her in a condition of mind and nerves that sagain accorded pretty fully with her position in a mad house.

The attendant took away all of the patient's slothes, and the closed door was locked, as it was shut by a spring lock that could be unlocked only from the outside. Left locked lightly in this little room, her clothing all removed, no chair to sit upon, no light to see by, and nothing to look at if she had one. Nelle was forced to retain the position in which had been left, and to stay in the little cot. It was forced to retain the position in which had been left, and to stay in the little cot. It was the counterpane, and a sort of a pillow. It was a bed that would be considered comfortable enough by any one who had nover been used to any better, but it was one upon which had read and elastic springs would vainly try to repose.

So with the effect of the strain upon her sowe combined with the spect of the strain upon her AN UNHAPPY NIGHT ENDING IN CHLORAL.

hair and elastic springs would vainly try to repose.

So with the effect of the strain upon her nerves, combined with the absence of comfort for her body. Neilie tosset and tumbled upon the narrow couch to the imminent danger of flinging herself to the cold board floor below. With some fittil dozing that was scarcely less restless than her wide-awake moments, she passed the first three hours of the night in a most miserable fashion. At the end of that time she received a sleeping dose of chloral from the night doctor and seemed glad to get at. She slept then until morning.

UPHOLETERED IN UNIFORM.

Har first night was summarized on Night At-

UPHOLSTERED IN UNIFORM.

Her first night was summarized on Night Attendant Byrnes's report as having passed quietly. The first toil day was more eventful. The morning brought at 5 o'clock an attendant with the seyium clothes. Nellie was dressed in them. The underclothing was accepted with a not upsatural repugnance. It was coarse and clumsy, but clean, and under the circumstances could be made to do. But the dress was quite out of the question. Nellie did not so far forget herself as to become voluble, but she managed to show a great deal of determination in the matter. It was not a pretty dress; the blue and white furniture check material is far from beautiful. It was not a shapely garment. The waist was a very simple affair, without shape or style. The skirt was equally simple. Not only did it lack drapery, hang, and trimming, but it was much too short. The last objection was fatal. Nellie would have none of it, and another had to be got.

Nellie would have none of it, and another had to be got.

By the time this was procured and she was dressed and washed, it was breakfast time, The breakfast was like the support as far as Nellie was concerned. She did not display a ravenous appetite, nor did she eat with any great avidity the food that she did take. But she did not merit a report that she was being without appetite. The breakfasts consist of coffee, bread, and butter, mush or hominy with syrup, or rice or oatmeal in their place. The one exception to the rule that meat is served only at dinner time is in occasional allowance of a hash containing meat at breakfast time.

REE WOULD NOT MAKE THE BED.

After the meal and the inevitable washing of faces and hands, the patients returned to the ward. All of the ward work is done by the patients, the nuisance of having workhouse women about or the expense of hiring this work done being both open to objection. The value of the occupation of the hands and minds of the patients as a means of keeping them contented and controllable is also considered in this matter. The general work of sweeping, scrubblag, and washing windows is done by a few women who are suited to and enjoy that kind of work. But the making of beds and work pertaining to her individual quarters is expected to be done as far as possible by each woman for herself. Nellie would not meet this expectation. She refused to do a thing either with her own bed or anywhere else. She was allowed to remain quietly in the sitting room. She improved the opportunity to talk with the other patients, and the attendants say she tried to induce those who listened to her to refuse to do as they were told and to make all sorts of requests and demands.

THE DOCTORE TRY HER AGAIN.

Dr. W. H. H. Wallace, the physician in charge of the recention ward, examined her that

understand that she had had no love troubles or romantic experiences that would explain her condition, and that she could not remember much about herself any way. She attributed her despondency to the fact that all of her relatives were dead. Of information that would be of service in assisting to a new diagnosis of her case, or of revising the old one, Dr. Wallace was unable to set in the condition of the cond

nssisting to a new diagnosis of her case, or of revising the old one, Dr. Wallace was unable to get a jot.

Dr. E. C. Dent, the medical superintendent of the asylum, in his morning round, saw Nellie for the first time for the purposes of an examination on this Tuesday morning, during his morning round, which takes from 10 o'clock until 12 every day. He had seen her the previous afternoon when she came in, but not to make any examination. In this first morning's interview he taked with her some time. He is a pleasant-faced man and good looking, his black hair, dark eyes, and black moustache being calculated to be especially attractive to a young woman. His face had marked characteristics of his Southern birth, and his accent is unmistakely that of a Southerner. Nellie's confession that she is impressionable, and her acknowledgment that she sighed when a handsome doctor in Bellevue asked her if she would run away from him if he took her out, would make it seem that Dr. Dent ought to have been able to get some information out of her. His accent, too, would be supposed to be likely to stir the Southern blood that caused her to suffer so much from the cold in her asylum experiences. But Dr. Dent was no more successful than the others. She was in the sitting room when he saw her, and was even more than usually chary of her words. Question after question of the Doctor's remained unanswered, but she did not let him go without telling him that her head hurt her. She sat with her hands in her lap and her head bowed when he came to her, and he left her sitting with her hand pressed to her head.

HOW SHE DECEIVED DR, INGRAM. HOW SHE DECEIVED DR. INGRAM.

bowed when he came to her, and he left her sitting with her hand pressed to her head.

How she Deceived Dr. Ingram.

Dr. Ingram is another handsome man, of a type directly opposite to that of Dr. Dent. He is fair, his light brown eyes are clear, and no expression except a kindly one seems able to find a place in them. His light moustache and side whiskers complete the pleasant effect of his appearance. Like all of the officials of the institution, he was very much interested in Nellie's case. They all knew of the romantic possibilities of the story that was supposed to be mysterfously curtained in her curiously affected mind. He believed, in the absence of any knowledge of the previous history of the case or the causes of the visitation, that a system of careful, non-exciting treatment, and easy, mild, but persistent questioning, was best calculated to arouse what was supposed to be her sleeping memory.

He proved to be the one person to whom the patient would talk a little, and she gave him more pronounced and deceptive symptoms of the condition of mind supposed to hers. It may be that she deemed it necessary to do a little something more to strengthen her case. If that was it, she accomplished it with great skill. She did not become talkative or rush into any mass of inventions, or do any of the hundred things that would have occurred to any superficial trickster. She simply gradually allowed herself to be drawn into answering the questions. Not in a rambling, incoherent manner, not with any fantastic imaginings, and certainly not with any hampering considerations of veracity and good faith. She sanswered them in language that was terse and concise, but hesitatingly and slowly delivered. The waiting after a question had been asked, and the drawling delay in getting out each word that was good and well chosen when it came, was completely suggestive of an intense effort to break through a fog or haze and strike a vein of bright, unclouded thought.

The answers elicited by Dr. Ingram were the ones that have form

on—the—water."
This was apparently the greatest effort of the interview, as it was the longest. VENTURING A THREAT OF SUICIDE.

interview, as it was the longest.

VENTURING A THREAT OF SUICIDE.
Shortly after this the morning hour "on the road," as it is called, arrived. This is the time when the patients of each ward, ranged in a company of two files front, parade in quest of air and exercise on the driveway around and about the asylum building. This was Tuesday morning, the 27th of September, the day of the first race between the Thistie and Volunteer, by which fact all New York and the rest of the world can recall the conditions of the waiting fleet and multitudes down the bay were wondering what was to be the outcome of the day in the way of a breeze that the island companies were to have their walk. Nothing could be pretiter or more attractive than the asylum grounds that day. Most of the road is delightfully shaded, the trees were still green, and the grass and shrubbery were of the same hue, so grateful to the eyes of the dwellers in the white, white wards of the asylum. Nellie must have been as anxious to get out that morning as any of those of longer experience of confinement, induced as anxious, if that were possible, as she had been to get in. She said nothing, and munifested no impatience. But her listlessness vanished when the ranks were made up for the walk. The furniture check material of the lunaties is varied in color, some of the drustes is varied in color, some of the drustes in day and discipline, results in a practice of ranging the dark-clothed inmates together, those attired in light colors being also paired off together. This was the cause of Nellie's excitement. It happened that her dress and that of Miss Neville, whom she wanted for a companion, did not correspond in color. They were, therefore, at opposite easier that the time that her to be and a continue of the lunaties is varied in colors being also paired off together. This was the cause of Nellie's excitement. It happened that her dress and that of Miss Neville, whom she wanted for a companion, did not correspond in color. They were, therefore, at opposite Mello's excitement. It happened that her dress and that of Miss Neville, whom she wanted for a companion, did not correspond in color. They were, therefore, at opposite ends of the line. This Nellie protested against most vehemently, though not volubly. She wanted to be put with Miss Neville in the ranks, she said, and if she was put with any oncelse she declared she would run to the river and jump in. She did not have her own way, and she did not jump into the river or make any attempt to do so. She was not very tractable in the ranks, however, and talked rather excitingly to the other patients. But no frouble resulted, and when their hour was up the denizens of Hall 6 trooped back to their quarters.

the denizens of Hall 6 trooped back to their quarters.

A short and uneventful interval ensued between the return and time for dinner. Between 12 and 12½ noon the principal meal of the day is served, and to it the patients were soon conducted. The meal consists of soup and some kind of roasted or boiled meat, or meat pie and potatoes and other vegetables every day, or baked or boiled fish on Friday, and bread pudding with hard sauce twice a week. This meal on Tuesday was like the tea and breakfast as far as Neille was concerned. She did not seem, even with her appetite whetted by a walk in the wholesome East River air, to fancy her dinner over much, but she ate enough to have the report of her good appetite continued. With the usual washing of faces and hands on the way up from dinner the patients were returned to the ward.

About two hours in the sitting room is the rule after dinner time. The patients are kept interested in some way during this time. If possible. Those that will do anything are furnished with work. All of the bedding and underelothing used in the asylum and in the other institutions of the Department of Charities and Correction are the result of this work. Those who will not work are at liberty to amuse themselves. But in many cases they sit in listless apathy, with idle hands, vacant minds, and expressionless faces. Nellie seemed to be one of these. At least she did not appear to take any interest in anything that was going on about her. She would not work. She did not play, She spoke little to those about her, and bowed her head or rested it on her hand much of the time.

Dr. Kinler came through the ward and spoke to several of the patients, including her. She receated her expression of belief that she was in Cuba and the corolary of having come by water. She asked the Doctor. Why do you keep me here?" adding, "I am not sick."

From the medical examinations of the day the following entry was made in the "Becord" of the institution, volume 20:

Sept. 27.—Answerged questions in monosyllables. quarters. HER APPETITE WAS PRETTY GOOD.

the following entry was made in the "Becord" of the institution, volume 20:

Sept 27.—Answered questions in monosyllables. Asked that she be not spoken to, as it but her head very much, boes not appear to realize where she is or to be able to give any account of herself. Am unable to gain any information from her.—Wallace.

Nellie had put in but little more than half of her first full asylum day when this record was made. She was sitting on the settee in the sitting room in the atter-dinner two hours when this note was entered. She was probably noting her surroundings and condition on her own account.

SHE WOULD NOT MAKE THE BED.

After the meal and the inevitable washing of faces and hands, the patients returned to the ward. All of the ward work is done by the patients, the auisance of having Worknotes women about or the expense of hiring this work done being both open to objection. They work done being both open to objection. They work done being both open to objection they work done being both open to objection. They work done being both open to objection they work done being both open to objection. They work done being both open to objection they work done being both open to objection. They work done being both open to objection they work done being both open to objection. They work done had and minds of the patients as a means of keeping them contented and controllable is also considered in this matter. The general work of sweepings, serubbing, and washing windows is done by a few women who are suited to and snioy that kind of work. But the making of beds and work pertaining to her individual aquarters is expected to be done as far as possable by each woman for herself. Nellies would not meet this expectation. She refused to do a thing either with her own bed or anywhere else. She was allowed to remain quilety in the sitting room. She improved the opportunity to talk with the other patients, and the aitendants say she tried to induce those who listened to her to refuse to do as they were told and to make all sorts of requests and demands.

THE DOCTORS TRY HER AGAIN.

Dr. W. H. H. Wallace, the physician in charge of the reception ward, examined her that morning. He is a man of force of character, brushuge but kindly manner, and an every-day style in dreas and carriage. He found her in a depressed condition, afting with her hand to her head, and sessming to be uttarty indifferent to or uncertainty manner, and an every-day style in dreas and carriage. He found her in a depressed condition afting with her hand to her head, and sessming to be uttarty indifferent to or uncertainty manner, and an every day styl

be particularly pleasant and good-natured. The officials say that she is a very good girt, and likely to make a very good girt, and likely to make a very good attendant. The next of the attendants that should attract the roving attention of Nellie as she sits there is Miss Margie Grady, a big, strong Irish girt, of whom two years' service in the institution have rendered it possible for the doctors and supervisors to speak in the highest terms. She has made good use of her experience, and is an expert attendant, but the doctors smile at the claim she now advances that Nellie seemed to her all the time to be "putting it all on." The third attendant in the room, Miss Alicia McCarten, is also of Irish descent, and of considerable experience. She is of medium height, has dark hair, and a sweet face. She is very mild-mannered, and can get along with almost any patient.

The patients with a history of violence and a diagnosis of suicidal, murderous, or destructive mania are never kept in Hail 5 for any length of time, and the watchfulness over them is never relaxed while they are there. Nellie sees forty women of various ages, of as many shapes and types and varieties of expression or lack of expression. With an occasional exception they sit quietly, and as a rule are entirely self-contained in whatever mood or fancy strikes them. The smile or frown that marks the face, the mumbling or chuckling that gives evidence of the course the wayward thoughts are taking, are all independent of what the immediate surroundings may be. It is only when some-thing out of the common happens or some effort is made to attract their attention that any two of them ever seem to be thinking in the same direction. And it usually requires some extraneous influence to throw the patients of the class in Hail 6 into a condition of excitement. But when one is in any such manner tirred up, the excitement is apt to spread rapidly to the others.

TAKEN TO BIDE ON THE CARROUSEL.

TAKEN TO RIDE ON THE CARROUSEL.

When Nellie had had time to make quite a study of her fellow inmates it was time for the afternoon hour "on the road." The walk was a repetition of that of the morning, with the addition of a turn or two aplees for all the women on the "merry-go-round" on the green. The lunatics, with scarcely an exception, take all the delight in this amusement that any children of whatever age would do. There is no complicating or exciting adjunct of jousting for the brass ring to get another ride at this carrousel. The pleasure is accorded to all in turn and is restricted to a not too rapid revolution of the machine. The asylum charges sit side-saddle on the elephants, horses, or other wooden animals of the ring, or gravely squat in the four-seated cars that swing with them. As a usual thing, while evidently keenly enjoying the fun, they seem soothed and calmed by the revolving progrees. But in some cases kicking of feet, wild waving of hands, and shouts of joy are necessary to show the wild delight experienced by the rider. Nellie, with her companions of Hail 6, took a ride on the carrousel the first afternoon, but made no manifestations of pleasure or interest while so doing. She might in time acquire the enthusiastic love for the amusement that distinguishes one patient, who told the doctor once very confidentially that there was one thing that made her very anxious to get out, and that was to go to Coney Island. She had heard that carrousels were very thick down there, and once there she thought that the could ride all the time.

At supper Nellie, as before, went down stairs in the line, ate just enough to be reported as of good appetite, and was washed, as to face and hands, on her way back to the ward.

WOULD NOT DANCE OR PLAY. TAKEN TO RIDE ON THE CARROUSEL WOULD NOT DANCE OR PLAY.

would not dearway lock to the ward.

would not dance de plat.

The evening is the gais time of the whole twenty-four hours in intention. But sometimes the intention fails. All of the devices of the attendants sometimes fail in starting any show of merriment and enjoyment. When the conditions are favorable and the patients responsive, the two hours preceding bedtime are very lively. The planos, of which every sitting room has one, are played for singing and dancing, games of cards, dominoes, or some simple amusements for children are started, and the day is closed up in a fashion calculated to get everybody off to bed in good spirits and in a frame of mind to rest readily and sleep peacefully. At her first evening's experience of this phase of life in an insane ward, Nellie was besought to join in the music, in the dancing, and in the games. But she seemed entirely indifferent to what was going on around her, and refused to participate in any of the gayety. In this determination she consistently continued on all the subsequent evenings of her stay in the ward.

MORE CHLORAL AT NIGHT.

Cubs, and the like remained the same when she took the trouble to answer at all. That night she had no medicine, but slept from 10:30 P. M. to 5:30 A. M., according to the report of the night attendant. She would not admit that she had enjoyed so much rest and maintained that she had been without sleep. The report was recorded: "She fancies she does not

that she had enjoyed so much rest and maintained that she had been without sleep. The report was recorded: "She fancies she does not sleep, but she does."

Next day. Thursday, Sept. 29, was a long one of no out-door trips at all. It was the foggy, rainy day for which the second yacht race was set down. Nellie had ample time that day to study the asylum, and there was also ample time for her study by the doctors and by visitors. The latter came ostensibly in search of some missing girl and anxious to see the mysterious patient, of whom the papers had printed so many notices. Some of these were allowed to try if they could pick her out and identify her, but none recognized her.

Dr. Ingram on this day made a visit to the ward and devoted some attention to Nellie. She spoke rather oftener to him than she had done to the other doctors, but without saying any more. She rather overworked the words "Si, señor," in this interview with the Assistant Superintendent, but this was not as bad as the way she had repeated a whole phrase of Spanish several times in answer to the questions of some of the others.

KEPT THE PATIENTS RESTLESS. KEPT THE PATIENTS RESTLESS.

the questions of some of the others.

KEFT THE PATIENTS RESTLESS.

To the attendants this long day was especially trying. Nellie did not make any great row or trouble either of herself or by instigating others, but she kept the sitting room in a stir most all of the time. She ate as well as usual, despite the loss of the open air exercise, and at night she slept well in room 28 without any sleeping potion. From 10 P. M. to 5:30 A. M. is the record of her rest on this the fourth night of her stay in Hall 6.

Friday, September 30th, was another foggy and rainy day on which the patients in the asylum were not able to get out for a walk on the road or a ride on the merry-go-round. Though the weather graciously releated enough down at the Hook to let the Volunteer have a chance to beat the Thistle, the respite at Blackwell's Island was too brief for any material advantage to accrue to the cooned up unfortunates of the mad house. In Hall 6, the day was a repetition of the previous one. Nellie was restless and troublesome and communicated a restless feeling to nearly all the patients. She saw all the doctors, but was not questioned or bothered much by them. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dent, on his morning rounds, spoke to some of the other patients near where she sat with bowed head. He also said "Good morning, Nellie," to her, but she made him no answer. Nothing was obtained from her by any of the doctors that was considered worth making a record of. She went to meals and washings with the other patients mear where she sat with bowed head. He also said "Good morning, Nellie," to her, but she made him no answer. Nothing was obtained from her by any of the doctors that was considered worth making a record of. She went to meals and washed and that she was quite ugly at times. That night she slept well all night without any medicine.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, she arose at 5% to an eventful day. The morning gave no indication of it, and she was dressed and washed and taken to breakfast, and washed as on the other morning

Hall 7 is on the floor above Hall 6, and is almost a counterpart of it. The rooms are just the same, the sitting room being just over the other. It is a more attractive and pleasant room. The plano is better and there are more and better pictures on the walls. It is the ward devoted to melancholy, quiet, and well-behaved patients. Nellie's removal to it was ordered so that she might be in a more quiet ward, and because there were no symptoms in her case to indicate the necessity for putting her in any of the halls where more seriously troubled minds are treated. The removal or transfer was made at 11% that day, which was another stormy day. Nellie was immediately asked to change the clothing that she had worn down stairs for other that was given her. She did so readily except as to the dress. On undoing that she refused to put it on, saying that the other color was better suited to her complexion. And the other color had to be got. Dinner time arrived before she had concluded her change and got back to the sitting room of the new hall. She took her place in the ranks in the corridor and want dumpt down to the dising room of this ward. It is just across the corridor on the first floor from the dining room of the set call. TRANSPERRED TO A PLEASANTER HALL,

ception ward, and is twice as large, being used by the women of Halls 7 and 8 together. Its arrangement is also different, six tables of different sixes being arranged for the use of the patients. The food and manner of services were just the same, and Nellie conducted herself so that the new attendants reported her, as the others had done, as having a good appetite. Nellie was pleased to see that Misa Neville, who was with her in Bellevue and was her chosen companion in Hall 6, had also been transferred to Hall 7. This day was also unfit for a walk, and in the long afternoon Nellie had an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the new place and people. Her doctors now were Geograe O. Caldwell and his assistant, Charles C. Flint. The former is a bluff, outspoken Yankee, from New Hampshire. He has blue eyes, brown hair, and a big moustache, in spite of his brusqueness, no complaints have ever been heard of his treatment of his patients. Dr. Flint is a tall, rather light-complexioned man, with a Boulanger beard and moustache. He is an attentive, hard-working assistant.

The attendants into whose hands Nellie had come were Miss O. Kroener, a supervisor in the asylum, an office which outranks that of head attendant. She was, however, acting in the latter capacity in the place of an absent one. She is a faithful, skiful, and conscientious woman of twenty years' experience in the institution, in which she has never been the subject of a complaint, Miss Annie C. Finney, an attendant in Hall 7, is another of the pretry girls. She is a blonde of medium height and fine figure, quiet and modest in manners, and of excellent standing in the asylum.

PUT DOWN AS IMPROVED—DISCHARGED.

In this ward, and in charge of these octors

PUT DOWN AS IMPROVED-DISCHARGED.

manners, and of excellent standing in the asylum.

PUT DOWN AS IMPROVED—DISCHARGED.

In this ward, and in charge of these doctors and attendants, Neilie remained for the afternoon and night of Oct. I, and until noon of Oct. 5, in about the same condition and with about the same reports of general behavior as had marked her previous stay in the institution. After the first night, in which she had some trouble with Miss Neville and a patient named Mrs. Connor, she was put to aleep in an associated room in which five strange women slept. The 34-inch cots were ranged in a row of four against the wall of the room and only a few inches apart. The other two were placed one on each side of the door, whose swing took up the space that would have sufficed to put in two more and make another row of four. Neilie had one of the cots alongside of the door. In this room the six patients were put to bed by the attendants and their clothing taken out and the door locked. In this place she is reported as sleeping well.

By the third of the month she began to brighten up in appearance, and was a little more talkative, especially to Dr. Ingram but at the same time she did not reveal anything of her past or give any valuable indication of the cause of her supposed mental trouble. Dr. Dent, in his rounds, spoke to her, and asked her how she liked the change, but she kept her head bowed, and seemed disinclined to talk to him. The entry on the record for Oct. 3 was: "Seemed to be a little brighter; talks a little more," and the record is closed Oct. 5 by the note "discharged—improved. Peter A. Hendricks of 20 Nassau street assuming the responsibility, and signing the certificate that she will be properly taken care of."

On the morning of that day Superintendent Blake had telephoned that Mr. Hendricks was coming to the Island with the papers for the girl's discharge, and she was got ready to go with him. She allowed no change to show in her was leaving the building Mr. Hendricks told her that she ought to say good-by to the doctors. S

well.

Of the whole case Dr. Dent says that he will be interested in seeing what she will have to say about the asylum, because if there is anything wrong that should be corrected he will be glad to learn of it. The institution has a record of steady improvement for several years on the inspections and reports of the visitors of the State Commissioners of Lunacy, the State Board of Charities, and the State Charities Aid Association. Of the medical aspect of the case he says that in the absence of any previous history of the case, and considering the certificates and commitment on which she came, her manner, behavior and conversation were in support of the condition of mind she was supposed to be in. If suspicion had been directed to her as a malingerer there was no one to discharge her to. The only address that appeared in the papers that came with her was that of the temporary home in Second avenue, where without money she would not be taken in. It would be the same as turning into the street a patient presumed to be suffering from melancholla, which is nearly akin to suicidat mania. Of the tests to determine sanity in a similar case, Dr. Dent says the reliance is solely upon observation. When the suspicion of simulation warrants it, this is made continuous, as only by constant watching is the test of any value. He says that if he had his attention attracted to any suspicion of Nellie's condition being assumed, he would not have ordered her under continuous observation, as, in the event of the suspicions being unfounded and her trouble real, this would have a bad effect, and tend to make her delusions indelible and her cure impossible. WHAT COULD THE DOCTORS HAVE DONE?

OFFICIAL REPORTS ABOUT HER. The official reports of the persons who had he temporary care of the young woman are nteresting. Dr. Kinler says: She stated in conversation that she was in Cuba, and not New York, and that this must be Cuba, because she came on water to get here. She said: "Why do you keep me here? I am not sick." She was in a depressed condition during the time she was under my observation.

Iff. W. R. H. Wallace's report is:

Nellie Brown admitted Sept. 26, 1887, was examined by me on the 27th. At that time she was in a depressed conduiton, sitting with her hand to her head, taking no interest in enything about her, and refusing to answer questions, except an occasional "Yes" or "No." She stated that her people had died, which made her despondent. Other than this I was unable to gain any information about her. She remained in this condition for the next two days after that time. If did not see her.

Miss M Grady atales as follows:

for the next two days after that time. I did not see her.

Miss M. Grady states as follows:

She made no particular disturbance in the hall except
to talk to other patients and to endeavor to incits them
to sak for other ciothing and apparently to make
trouble by interfering with the patients as above mentioned. She saked me for extra under clothing for herself and refused to take it when offered. She was
disrespectful to the attendants, making faces and endeavoring to make trouble through other patients. She
played a little on the plane. She had a good appetite
me as putting it all on.

Miss Alicia McClarten states as follows:

Miss Alicia McCarten states as follows:

She talked with the other patients telling them they should not do what the attendants told them, acting in an inselent manner: said the attendants bore were not indies and the doctors not gratilemen. She saked me for a cigarette one day. She impressed me as of a very disagreeable disposition. She conversed but little except with patients. Miss Annie Grupe reports as follows:

Miss Annie Grupe reports as follows:

She never spoks to me in a polite manner, was insolent in her conversation, answered vary shortly, conversed some about Cuba, and said she formerly lived there, and thoughtishe was there now. She conversed with the other patients, and tried to incite them to ask for all manner of things apparently to make trouble for the attendants. She did not mind well and was disrespectful in her manner. She complained of being cold, and who more clothing was given her she refused to put it on.

Dr. George O. Caldwell states:

Beyarding the case of Nellis Brown, whom I received in lial 7 on Oct. 2. I would make the following statement: The notes in the book were as follows: "Received from Hall 6—good physical condition—depressed, and evidentily cares but links as to her surroundings. Answers questions by repeating over and over something in a foreign language." I will add to the above statement that the answers to questions were "Ni. Senor," that when requested to speak in English and told that alls was known to be able so to do, she continued to repeat the same phrase. She sat with hands folded in her lap looking at the floor, acting in a restless sud nervous manner, and having the countenance of one suffering from melancholia.

Miss C, Kroener says:

Otherwise her general behavior was good.

Dr. Chhrles C. Flint states:
On Oct. 2. 1887. I received in Hall 7, of which I have charge, a patient named Neilie Brown from Hall 6. My assistant, Dr. Caldwell made the regular morning rounds on that date, and I myself did not see the patient until Oct. 4. On that morning I noticed the patient to be reticent, taking no part in the amusements provided, and seeming to be listless in her way. She was recorted as having been impudent to the attendants and to have shown a disposition not to conform with the rules and regulations of the institution. During the remaining time of her stay in the hall she did not show much change from the condition as above stated.

Mise A. C. Finness sears.

Miss A. C. Finney says:

I received Kellis Brown on Oct. 1. She seemed to be a very nice person at first, but made herself very disagree-bie the remainder of her time on the ward. She objected to the clothing she was given to wear, saying it did not suit her complexion. She constantly complained of coid, of her food, and of her bed. She would not walk with any patient on the road except Annie Neville, whom she selected as a companion, and said she would run for her river it put with any ene else. White on the walk she tried to excite the other patients and saked them why they were not sorsaming. She never took part in the entertainments on the ward. Never conversed with the patients, only criticised their actions. She repeated ly asked to talk with one of the members of the staff, he lengthe only one she wished to converse with. She was saucy, disrespectful, and inspudent while under our charge.

ARE THEY INSANE? Miss Nellie Brown's observations in Bellevue and on Ward's Island led her to assert that two of her companions there were not insane and not properly committed there. The following is the record of the patients she mentions:

Sept. 20, 1887, Annie Neville: ES: Ireland: single; Bellavue: bever been visited: no history from friends; formedy in Utica Asylum; there for several menths; has delusions concerning religion: says she sees visions; hallucinations of sight; apparitions of visitors from heaven. hallochiations of sight; apparitions of heaven.

Matijda Maynard, 25; United States; admitted, Sept. Matijda Maynard, 25; United States; admitted, Sept. 26, 1897; Bellevus; delusions of persecution; thinks people have conspired against her; conversation treals and rambiling; at times she wont talk at all; primes to enswer questions; still in reception ward unfor phearvanism. Och 11-Trustmanjous of the case render it impossible to determine to what ward she about he

MISS BELL ON THE STAND TRIAL OF COURTLAND H. BLIVEN FOR

The Day Occupied in Hearing the Testimony of the Alleged Victim-She Tells Her Story Coolly and With a Smile. The long-deferred trial of Courtland H. Bliven on an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting in a case of malpractice, in which Miss Frances Gray Bell, better known as Frankie Bell, was the victim, was begun yesterday before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn. The prominence of the accused in church, business, yachting, amateur theatrical, and society circles, and the publicity given to the scandal six or seven months ago, brought a crowd to the court room, and during the day there was not at any time vacant sent in any part of the room.

Miss Boll entered the court on the arm of her

brother, and was accompanied by Mrs. Sophro-nia Twitchell, the woman who has been so determinedly fighting for the right of suffrage. and who lately made two unsuccessful at tempts to have her name registered as a voter. Miss Ball is a medium-sized, well-proportioned woman, with brown hair, dark restless eyes, and regular features, over which a constant smile seemed to hover. There was no indication of sadness or anxiety in her manner, and she looked as if she were listening to an amusing dramatic performance. She was the best and most attractively dressed woman in the court room. She wore a close-fitting black satin dress, trimmed with jet, and a brown velvet hat, with white and black feathers. Brown kid gloves covered her hands, and plain gold earrings were all her jewelry. She did not ook more than the 28 years which she admitted when she took the witness chair.

Mr. Bliven is a small, slimly built man of 40, with light hair and blue eyes and a very prominent nose. For several years he had been a pewholder and a leading member in Dr. Talnage's church, and was one of the founders of the Amaranth Dramatic Association. He has made a fortune as a yacht builder and broker, with an office at 168 Wall street. He was defended by Jere Wernberg, and Mr. Clarke, the young Assistant District Attorney, conducted the prosecution. Miss Boll was the first witness and remained

Miss Boil was the first witness and remained on the stand for over four hours. She answered all the questions both on the direct and cross examination in a clear and caim voice. She never lost her composure, and her smile seidom left her face.

She testified that she first met Mr. Bliven in an Atlantic avenue rapid transit car when she was accompanied by Miss Mamie Swift. Bliven bowed to them leaving the car, helped them out, and said he thought he had met them before. She told him that she did not know him and he apologized. She next met him in the Brooklyn Tabernacle and Bliven escorted her to ascat in his pew, and on leaving her told her when she came to the Tabernacle in future to go to his pew. She went there on the following Sunday, and during the services he handed her a card and asked her to put her name and address on it, as he wanted to give her tickets for the amateur opera. She did so and handed him back the card, when he gave her two tickets for the opera. This was the beginning of their acquaintance.

Boon after this Bliven called at the house in Hancook street, where she was living with her brother. He talked about religion, and showed her a Masonic book. He told her that he had been courting Miss Edith Day, but had broken off, as he wouldn't was then that he betrayed her. When she found that she was in trouble she begged him self, as he was in trouble she begged him self, as he was experienced in that business. Then when she called at his office Miss Day was there. He said to the witness then that she must leave or he would kick her down stairs. After her refusal to submit to the operation she received this letter from Bliven. Faxer, I think you are the most eccentric girl I seer met. You should belong to the Eccentric Club. Why, Frank, I though you certainly very sensible in all your met. on the stand for over four hours. She an-

operation she received this letter from Bliven:

Frank: I think you are the most eccentric girl lever
met. You should belong to the Eccentric Club. Way,
Frank. I thought you certainly very sensible in all your
dealings with everybody. Now you have turned out
just the opposite of what formed an opposite of the second out eccentric friend.

Miss Bell detailed the facts as to the malpractice, which was performed by Mrs. Maria Jahn at the house of Mrs. Butler, in Bridge street. She was guided all through the matter by Bliven, she said. After the police were notified of the matter Edith Day called on her

notified of the matter Edith Day called on her and asked her to retract the statement she had made and keep quiet, but she refused to do so. Bliven also came and offered to be her friend for life if she would save him from the trouble impending.

On cross-examination she testified that she was 28 years old, and for four years before October, 1885, had been superintendent of the beauty 1893 Broadway New York.

was 28 years old, and for four years before October. 1885, had been superintendent of the pharmacy at 823 Broadway, New York. When she met Mr. Bliven for the first time in November, 1886, she was in no business. She had nover been introduced to him, nor did she introduce him to her brother or sister-law until his third or fourth visit to her house. When he called the first time he gave her to understand that he was a very religious man. He also showed her a picture of Edith Day, and said that if she was lying at the point of death he wouldn't go to see her, even if by so doing he could save her life. She did not think at the time that his remark was inconsistent with his professions of religion.

It was in January that he made his first declaration of love, and told her that he cared for her, and her only.

Miss Bell was very closely questioned as to a visit she made to New York with Bliven one Sunday in the middle of February. She said:

We met at Dr. Talmage's church, and after the service went to New York i intended to go that day to visit relatives of mine near Hoboken. Mr. Bliven asked me to duner and we went to Farker'a in Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, and remained at dinner from 2 until section. Our principal talk was about other parties, a lady and a renieman. A snow storm came up, and went, at Mr. Bliven's request to a house in femining that he had mitted she had written to Bliven just at the time that she had a vicine may ever the towest the supper. I hid in the closet when they came.

A letter was handed to Miss Bell, which she admitted she had written to Bliven just at the time that she was suffering remorse over his conduct. It is dated Feb. 25, and says:

Berrie Dark! I should never in the word have known who the letter was from—that is, not from the known who the letter was from—that is, not from the known who the letter was from—that is, not from the known who the letter was from—that is, not from the known who the letter was from—that is, not from the known who the letter was from—that is

time that she was suffering remorse over his conduct. It is dated Feb. 25, and says:

Refer R. Dran: I should never in the world have known who the letter was from—that is, not from the composition—had I not looked at the signature for I have no recollection whatever of a chicken, or telegraph boy, or boss, or anything of the kind. If it were the full of the moon I should be able to account for your ravings. Do you often have these turns? I am ruly sorry for you. Had is known all this, is should have sympathized with you when last I met you at the Tabernacie. However, I shall always try and remember how they affect you, and that chickens and telegraph boys chase each other through your brain. But I doubt if you could have that plotographed, even though you paid \$10. I expected to see you at \$1 as you promised. Where have you been man from abroad on Wednesday that find and the count of found the count of the count o

myself ever opens my mail, so never hesitate on that account.

What has come over you that I am not to say a word to — and that you won't see me? Well. Hert. I live at 81 Hancock street and would be delighted to see you there. My diener bell is ringing and I must say good by. I thought you said something about taking me to ride. If you meant it, come up and take me. It is lovely riding now. Well. I hope when this reaches 116 you will have recovered and the chicken gone to roost and you will follow in due time. Come up to-morrow if you can—in the afternoon, but let me know if you are coming, so I will not go out Very sincerely.

Miss Bell denied that she was acquainted

Come up to-morrow if you can—in the afternoon, but let me know if you are coming, so I will not go out. Yery sincerely.

Miss Bell denied that she was acquainted with a Dr. Hamilton in New York or ever went out riding with him.

Q.—When you were superintendent of the drug store in Roadway did any gentleman pay you attention? A.—Ob, yes, there were severa.

Manual that the state of them was 30 years old.

Q.—Was there not another much older? A.—There was a gentleman about 50 years old but as he is no way interested in this matter! I would prefer not to give his name. He was attentive to me, and took me occasionally to the opera. The gentleman of 55 and i were once engaged to be married.

The witness passed through the cross-examination without being badly shaken on any material point, but admitted that there was considerable discrepancy between her present statement and that made by her before the Grand Jury in May. She accounted for this by saying that she was very sick and nervous when she appeared before the Grand Jury.

The trial will be continued this morning. Mrs. Jahn and Nellie Wood, her assistant, have also been indicted.

NYACE, Oct. 13.-Yesterday two men, one a

gray-bearded, middle-aged German, and the other about 25 years old, went among the German Fresbyterian con-gregation selling cheap pictures at 21 each. The men said they were sent to Nyack by Pastor Shumacher, and that they were sent to Nyack by Pastor Shumacher, and that the processed of sales would be turned over to the Missionary Board. Trustee Zitzman telegraphed Mr. Schumacher, who was at Jay "You'd's bouse, Forty seventh aftered and the sales. Probably awinders."

The men left town last night, after vic levising about torty Germans to the exitent of several hundred dollars. Late yesterday afternoon Zitzman caused the arrest of the men, but as he had no evidence araiset them they were discharged. He did not tell Justice Tompkins that they offered measure for their release, as he was much excited. Germans are writing from all directions here to day complaining of the swindle. The pictures for their chargest a collect are worth about ion conf.

ARE THE GAMBLERS PAYORED !

Semarkable Allegations Made Against the Grand Jury of Monmonth County, N. J. ASBURY PARK, Oct. 13 .- For several days ill sorts of rumors have been circulated making charges of the gravest character against the members of the present Grand Jury of Monmouth county. It is known that on the day the Grand Jurors began their sessions a resolution was offered to the effect that no cases should be acted upon unless the original complainants should appear and give evi-dence. A heated debate, which lasted nearly an hour, followed the introduction of the reso-lution. It was finally adopted by a decided majority. This resolution has been enforced at all the sessions of the Grand Jury. One dleged result has been that so far no indictments have been found against the proprie tors of the several gambling houses at Long Branch, although there is said to be plenty of evidence at hand. Last summer Robert E. Dunham was the

proprietor of a small gambling house near the

Last summer Robert E. Dunham was the proprietor of a small gambling house near the ocean on Broadway. The place was raided, and he was finally driven out of the business. He declared war against the proprietors of the costly and exclusive gambling houses, claiming that their proprietors had instigated the prosecution of him. He secured evidence against Charley Hansom's old place on Broadway, the Ocean Club, now run by Bullard & Whitcombe: the exclusive Pennsylvania Club, opposite the West End Hotel, owned by Phil Daly, and the game run in the old Mansion House by Henry Turner and Thomas Mead. The proprietors of these three houses were arrested and placed under bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Ever since the swearing in of the members of the jury, the witnesses subponned to give evidence against these gambling houses have deen dancing attendance about the doors of the Grand Jury room. Dunham, frying Smith, one of the constables of the county, Munro Susaman, Joseph Hopper, and Isaac Stein, and Officers William H. Bennett, Jr., and John Connors were among the winesses subponned. Officers Bennett and Connors wear the town uniform. They are, however, paid by Phil Daly, and are kept on guard at his place to warn off the prying Jerseymen who try to enter the gambling rooms in the rear of the restaurant. Dunham was not called, and finally left Freehold. He has told a number of persons that he was informed that his evidence was not needed. The other witnesses hung about Freehold waiting for a summons to enter the Grand Jury room. Only one of them was called, He says that he was asked if he wanted to make a complaint. He said he did not, and was then told that he, too, could go home. Dunham being the original complainant in each case, the Grand Jury, under their resolution, refuse to receive any other evidence until he appears. He could not be found at Long Branch to-day. It is said he has left the State.

The resolution practically shuts out the cases of all complains against alleged dis-

at Long Branch to-day. It is said he has left the State.

The resolution practically shuts out the cases of all complaints against alleged disorderly houses, in which the real complainants do not wish to figure. No indictments can be found if the complainants are kept out of the way, and it enables the proprietors of all questionable places to "spot" the real complainants if they appear and testify.

It is probable that the attention of Judge Joel Parker, who presides this term, will be called to the matter. General Charles Haight, the prosecutor of the county, took some of the Grand Jurors to task, it is said, for their action.

Several important cases were set down for hearings by the Grand Jury to-day. The members, however, went to the Burlington County, Fair at Mount Holly.

THE CHOLERA DOWN THE BAY.

Health Officer Smith and the Local Health Board Able to Prevent Its Spread, President Bayles said yesterday that if it should be rendered necessary by the arrival of another cholera-infected vessel, containing could accommodate, the Health Department was prepared to have the Alesia's patients and passengers transferred to North Brothers Island. They would be kept there until the patients got well or died and all danger of infection among the passengers was over. He

patients got well or died and all ganger of infection among the passengers was over. He didn't anticipate any such necessity, but the Health Department is abundantly able to deal with it should it arise, as the law clothes it with autocratic powers.

Port Health Officer Smith told his colleagues at yesterday's meeting of the Health Board that he thought there would be no more choirer among the passengers on Hoffman Island, and that he expected they could come to the city within a fortnight. He also thought there was no more necessity for police surveillance of the island to prevent communication with the patients.

Since the free distribution by the Health Department of postal cards inscribed with blank forms for the purpose, physicians have been more prompt and diligent in reporting cases of contagious disease. The result is that means are taken at once in every case for the prevention of the spread of the infection, and the health officers thus mip a possible epidemic in the bud. One result of the postal card system is to show that many physicians have heretofore ignored the law regarding the reporting of contagious disease, for there is no other way of accounting for the apparent increase of many complaints over last autumn's record.

THE JUDGE KNEW BETTER.

An Abrupt Overthrow of One Branch of

Mrs. Hudson's Defence. Mrs. Emma Lee Hudson, who has seven aliases, the last being Lawrence, was before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs yesterday morning. This is the woman who attempted sui-cide by taking chloral in Jersey City last Sunday, and who was identified as a well-known confidence swindler. She was represented vesterday by Lawyer Abraham Suydam of 102 Chambers street, who has defended her before, Mrs. Hudson, dressed in black, with black

Mrs. Hudson, dressed in black, with black crape veil, sat calmly through the brief examination and showed no emotion. John B. Millor, the complainant, who is cashier for Aiken. Son & Co. of Eighteenth street and Broadway, testified against Mrs. Hudson.

Mr. Suydam wanted to go into the question of Mrs. Hudson's identity, but Justice Kilbreth said:

"The Court will take notice of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus J. Lawrence, whose name defendant assumed, are warm personal friends of the Court, and to the Court's certain knowledge the defendant is not Mrs. Lawrence."

Mr. Suydam said he was taken by surprise, and wanted an adjournment of two days. This was denied. Upon the Justice remarking that in his opinion Mr. Suydam knew perfectly well that the defendant was not Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Suydam said he did not suppose she was, but declared that his relations with the defendant had never at any time been any other than professional, and that it was unjust to say he had personal knowledge of the falsity of Mrs. Hudson's claim.

The defendant was held to answer in the sum of \$1,000.

OVER THE SEA AND BACK.

Castle Gardeners who are to be Sent Away for Various Reasons, The steamship Italy brought to Castle Garden yesterday two Irish laborers, Michael Biggot, 60 years old, and Valentine Burke, 50 years old. They hadn't any money, but they fairly thirsted to get work in order to get some. It was decided that they wanted to start out in

America rather late in life, and they will be re-turned to the old Dart.

The Emigration Commissioners yesterday

The Emigration Commissioners yesterday granted the applications of the following people to be returned to their native countries:

Annie Kelly, who came here on Jan. 13 on the Wisconsin, with her husband, Joseph is sick and can't work. Mary Williams, who arrived June 4 on the City of Richmond. She is to become a mother, and wants the little one born near her husband, William, who is a soldier in the British army stationed near Windsor.

Alexander Cattanach, who arrived Nov. 8, 1886, on the Schiedam, is a cripple, and sick of staying on Ward's Island. Pauline Kalser, a pretty Dutch girl 25 years old, is to become a mother, and although she arrived Aug. 26 on the Saale, she wants to go back to ask her husband to join in the christening festivities.

Carl William Schrueder started from Hamburg as a steerage passenger in the California, which arrived yesterday. On Oct. 3 Schraeder jumped overboard. His body was recovered and brought to New York.

Girls Enticed to Panama.

PANAMA, Oct. 5.-Mr. De Leon, who was re-PANAMA, Oct. 5.—Mr. De Leon, who was re-cently imprisoned in New York for trading in white slaves between that port and Colon, has found an emu-lator in a person well known in Aspinwall, who recently brought down three ziris under atroctous false presences, and was about to launch them on an awful career, when an influential citizen. Dr. Engier, heard of their situ-ation and interfered, and the power of the law was in-voked. After some trouble the three girls were sent-home by the Pacillo Mail steamer, their expenses being defrayed by a subscription that Dr. Engler raised.

PANAMA. Oct. 5.—A proposition, presented in the House of Deputies in Santiago by the Ultramontane members, for a vote of \$50,000 gold to be presented to the Prope on the occasion of his jubiles, was received with derision by a large majority. An exchange says that the Liberal members were really assembled as such a recolution being agreement.

CROW INDIANS DEFIANT.

SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD'S REPORT OR THE RECENT OUTBREAK.

Gang in War Paint Fire into the Agency Buildings and Defy the Treeps-The Tremble Sprending Into Dakota. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The Secretary of

the Interior to-day received a telegraphic re-port from Special Agent Howard on the situation at the Crow Agency in Montana. The agent says: "On Friday evening. Sept. 30, when Agent Williams and his wife were on the porch of his house, he reading his mail, the young buck Medicine Man and about fifteen or sixteen of his followers rode through the agency (the buildings are in the form of a horseshoe), to the slaughter house, and then partially separated into small bands, one of which, five or six in number, headed by this Medicine Man, all in full war paint and feathers and well armed, rode around the agency buildings and fired into the roofs of all the houses, particularly at the agent's office on the east side, where the agency interpreter was standing. Medicine Man then put the gun he carried close to the interpreter's stomach and slowly raised it up and fired it over his head. He then came to the agent's dwell-

his head. He then came to the agent's dwelling house on the west side and fired a volley at the roof. The Indians were very defiant and insolent, and there was not the slightest provocation for it. There were none of the agent's police near at the time: but had there been they could not have arrested those fellows without much bloodshed, and, I believe, a general massacre. I think the agent acted very wisely in not attempting to arrest them with the police force.

"Two troops of cavalry arrived on the ground at about 10 P. M., but the efficer in charge did not have instructions to make any arrests, but to protect the agent, employees, and property. After the arrival of the troops this same party of Indians and followers continued to make hostile demonstrations, and sent word to the troops that they were ready for them, at the same time removing all their squaws, old men, and children from their tepees to the opposite side of the river. The troops went into came at about 11 P. M. The agent, thinking everything to have quieted down, retired and extinguished the lights in the house.

"The defiant gang of Indians next went to

"The defant gang of Indians next went to the trader's store and demanded ammunition, and were of course refused. They then fired into the store, and the trader, wife, and clerks had to barricade the windows with bales of blankets to protect themselves. There were five or siz bullet holes shot through the building. The gang kept up their shooting around the agency building, openly defying the troops, nearly all night, and making night hideous with their relia. From the trader's store they again came to the agent's house, having been redniored by several followers, and made more hostile demonstrations. On the north of the house were the agency inspector and a few friendly Indians, when Boy That Grabs, Chief of Indian police, reported to the interpreter that those follows said they had come to kill the agent. An Indian by the name of Sort went out and took hold of the Modeline Man's horse and told him that it was cowardly to attack a man when he was in bed, and that the first indian who again raised his gun he would will. This demonstration aroused the employees of the agency, and several of them promptly came to the agent's house, armed with their guns, soon after which the officer in command of the troops placed a guard around the agency buildings, after which quiet remained until morning.

"On Saturday morning two more troops of cavalry arrived, and for five or six hours this gang and some sixty or seventy followers stationed themselves on top of a hill overlooking the agency and about a quarter of a mile from where the troops were camped, and dared and defied them to come up there and take them, and they do so yet. In the evening they disagness and some sixty or seventy followers stationed themselves on top of a hill overlooking the agency and about a quarter of a mile from where the troops were camped, and dared and defied them to come up there and take them, and they do so yet. In the evening they disagness of the sunday and they do so yet. In the evening they disagness from the Piegans, but on the proper st

THE TWEED BING STOLE PART.

But the City Must Pay Back What it Ber-rewed from the Tenth National Bank. Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has just given a decision to the effect that the Teath National Bank of this city is entitled to recover from the city Government a ciaim aggregating \$558,842.25 being a balance of moneys advanced by the bank in 1871 to the County Court House Commissioners in anticipation of the next year's appropriations. There was no anthority in law for these transactions but in 1872 the Legislature validated them. The question of the advances having been made in good faith was left open. Time question was fully considered in the present case. Tweed and Connolly and Ingersoil were directors of the bank, and the city held that there was a complicacy to rob the city, and that certain of the moneys advanced were stolen by members of the Ring.

Judge Patterson says that it is proven income tibly that a certain proportion was stolen by Ingersol, and that part went to pay freuding was ignorant of any fraud, and the city and the pay freuding was ignorant of any fraud, and the pay includes were stolen by more than the fraudiculus as ignorant of any fraud, and in the theft. The knowledge of a director or officer of a bank of facts affecting the equity of its transactions is imputable to the corporation as notice when the director or officer is acting for the bank in the transaction as instructed with not act for the bank, but for the Commissioners.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The strange disappear Lyons, N.Y., Oct. 13.—The strange disappearance of George A. Taylor, one of the prominent citizens of Bodus, has caused much excitement in that village. Taylor is proprietor and manager of the Opera House in Sodus, and interested in several industries in that place. He went to Rochester on Oct. 1, and was making collections in that city until Oct. 3, when he bade good by to his friends and started for the train to return home. He never reached the depot, and if he had been instantify swallowed up by the earth his disappearance would not have been more mysterious and complete. His family is distracted at his long absence. Cruciars have been sent out, and all of his friends inquired of, with no result. Taylor is temperate and an unusually domestic man. It is believed that he has met with foul play.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 13.-A burglar entered FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 13.—A Durgiar entered the residence of Mrs. William Koehne and her four daughters early this morning. He was discovered, and attempted to assault one of the women, but was unsuccessful. He then attacked the five women with a club, nearly killing all of them. The walls and floor of the house are spattered with blood, and everything indicates that a terrible struggie took place. The assailant secured 83 and escaped, after first threatening his manufed victions with immediate death if they made an outer. A reward of \$30 has been offered for the detection of the criminal. The unfortunate victims are in a critical condition.

Cont Miners on Strike.

VINCENNES. Ind., Oct. 13.-Twenty-five hundred to three thousand miners are out on a strike it southern indians, and a coal famine is upon us. One thousand miners or more are out in the Davies county cost mines, and will not listen to any comprounts. The companies are equally subborn, and the fight promises to be a bitter one. The miners are out for an advance is wages. They say the companies have pursued a systematic persecution, and wages have been forced below living rates.

A Fishing Schooner Given Up for Lost,

A Fishing Schooner Given Up for Lost, GLOUCESTER, Oct. 15.—The schooner Thomas L. Tarr, which salied from here on Aug. 10 on a fishing voyage, with a crew of fourteen men, has been given up for lost, with all on board. She was last seen at anchor on kept 3, the day of the disastrous hurricane on the Hanks, and has not been heard from since. The vessel was of eight-one tons burden, and was four years old. John McDonaid was master, and her crew were among the most experienced men who had ever salled from this port.

John Travers Not Removed.

Surrogate Rollins yesterday struck from the calendar, by concent of counsel, the application to remove John Travers as one of the executors of Will. It. Travers. The proceedings have been withdrawn by seen of Mrs. Enyury.